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Rheims is sticking like a thorn into the side of the Kaiser.

Let the slogan be: A woodpile for every stonehead. Just for a reserve.

The bolsheviki are losing their grip in Russia. That was inevitable—Montpelier Argus.

Had it Czeched by the wrong party, perhaps.

While many things have been happening to Barre's stone crusher, there is consolation that it has not been struck by lightning, as happened to Rutland's crusher.

Evidently the German war leaders felt it incumbent on them to make an effort to make good the words of Chancellor Von Hertling that "the German army will obtain a decision before October." But it was the Kaiser who declared on March 21 that the "hour had struck," and the clock has been striking ever since—these four months.

It isn't necessary for every Tom, Dick and Harry of a city council to send resolutions to the American boys in France congratulating them on their valor. The president will, no doubt, do that, and it is fitting that he should be the spokesman for the whole nation. The action of the New York City council in adopting resolutions ought not to be followed to any extent.

Those quarter million American soldiers engaged in the present battle on the Marne are about equal in number to the "contemptible" British army which opposed the Germans at the outset of the war. The British then contributed materially toward saving Paris, just as the Americans are doing in the present instance. The Kaiser ought to coin a new word in describing the armies which oppose him. They may be contemptible and all that, but they can and do fight.

Beneath the more or less stolid demeanor of ex-President Roosevelt as indicated by his first public words since hearing of the death of his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, there rests, of course, the father's love for his son; but Col. Roosevelt is so intensely patriotic that he masks the sorrow he feels in the assertion: "Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to show the stock that was in him before his fate befell him." It is a statement breathing the spirit of devotion to one's country and to one's ideals.

Announcement from Paris that the French did not lose a single cannon in the first two days of the far-flung German attack northeast of Paris shows how completely the German blow was parried by Gen. Foch. Heretofore, the allies have suffered serious losses in big guns under the rapid advance of the foe, to say nothing of reduction of their forces through capture of men; but this time the conditions appear to have been distinctly different. The Germans were quite generally held up in their advance by the machine guns and the tenacity of the infantry so that they could not progress far enough to secure possession of the cannon in the rear of the forward lines of defense, and when they did advance to any considerable depth they were hurled back by counter-attacks which robbed them of the opportunities to seize the big guns. Incidentally, the Berlin claim of prisoners is comparatively slight, so slight as to make the advantage gained therein seem to be not worth the heavy outlay of German lives. So measured by two standards of success in attack, the Germans failed in the first few days of their fifth offensive.

GEN. FOCH STRIKES BACK.

The sudden and powerful counter-attack delivered by the French on the western side of the Marne salient this morning is evidence enough that the allies have plenty of power in reserve in that part of the long battle line and that Gen. Foch is merely waiting for the opportune time before striking. Therein is assurance made doubly sure. The move refutes completely, too, the contention of the German general staff that Foch's reserve army is a myth and that the Americans are not present in any appreciable numbers. It takes a great force to deliver an attack on a front of 25 miles and it takes another great force to back up the attacking host. The success of the first impetus of the counter-attack carries conviction that the first force is available, and the known preponderance of the leader of the allied forces establishes it beyond peradventure that there is a supporting army fully able to cope with the situation.

The initial success of the operation seems to threaten the salient which the Germans have driven into the allied line and across the Marne river; and if the movement can be sustained with equal power it should spell disaster for that section of the German army, or at least should force a hasty retreat to the line north of the Aisne, where the Germans rested prior to May. The events on the

western side of the Marne salient will be watched with intense interest from this time on to the conclusion of the maneuver executed by Gen. Foch.

MERE DECEPTION BY GERMANY.

The government at Washington has announced semi-officially that it will pay no attention to the recent declaration by Foreign Secretary Von Burian regarding peace, or the possibilities of peace. It is a wise course to take. There is every indication that Austria is being used merely as a pawn by Germany just as Chancellor Von Hertling said Germany proposed to use Belgium, and, therefore, that anything coming through Austria is meant simply to conceal German designs and is not to be taken seriously or in good faith. The declaration of Von Burian is packed full of generalities and phrases which are susceptible of various interpretations; and it is more than probable that should the United States and her allies enter upon any negotiations with the central powers under the present status of the geographical map they would find an entirely different mind behind the protestations of the central powers as represented by Austrian officialdom. There is no doubt that Austria wants peace but Austria has practically no influence in dominating the policies of our enemies. A flat-footed assertion from Germany that she wants peace and is willing to make reasonable concessions to secure that peace might be heeded by the allies, but as long as she pussyfoots through Austria in any such vague manner as Von Burian presents, the allies will be perfectly justified in ignoring all advances of this nature. Meanwhile the war should go on with redoubled energy on the part of the allies, so that they will be ready for the supreme test of their power late this year or early next year. The war must not end under the present conditions of the geographical map.

CURRENT COMMENT

Non-Partisanship in Red Cross.

The American Red Cross war council very properly holds that the organization should be kept above even the suspicion that partisan use is being made of it. A letter sent to division managers directs them to request "all officials of the Red Cross either in chapters or division headquarters, who are in any position of executive authority, and who at the same time contemplate candidacy for public office, either to resign in their official capacity from the Red Cross, or to refrain from such candidacy." This action is taken in view of the coming first general election since the entrance of the United States into the war, and has been wisely conceived. It is pointed out by those high in authority that "no taint of selfishness or self-seeking can be allowed to creep upon the work, endangering and even perhaps destroying its great accomplishment." Every loyal Red Cross worker will say amen to that, and so will the army of those who support it, which means all of us—Springfield Republican.

Something Good Out of Mexico.

We brought something worth while out of Mexico. It will be remembered that when Gen. Pershing abandoned his pursuit of Villa in the mountains and deserts of western Chihuahua and started back to the United States, the Chinese colony in that region, to the number of 405, trailed behind the American expeditionary force. They feared that Villa and his men would carry out their threats to kill all Chinese in Mexico, and Gen. Pershing gave them permission to come along. These Chinese were first placed in an internment camp at Columbus, N. M., until arrangements were made between the United States immigration bureau and the Chinese government for the transfer of the wanderers to San Antonio, Tex. There they were allotted to army camps and posts, and have since been working for the army in various capacities. Some have applied for permanent citizenship. Others who owned stores and ranches in Mexico have been contributors to Red Cross funds and buyers of Liberty bonds and thrift stamps—Springfield Republican.

Graham First Choice.

There is a feeling throughout Vermont that Governor Graham should be re-elected. Vermonters everywhere in the state express the wish that he may continue in office that the work of the state government may go on without interruption. The Herald believes "Uncle Horace" is carefully considering these wishes of his fellow citizens. No mountain rule or other well-groomed political custom should be aired under the present war conditions. However, if Governor Graham does not feel that he can respond to this call, The Herald wants to see a Vermont elector for governor who has given his time and effort to advance her interests and keep her in the ranks of progress; a Vermontor who gives to the old state unstinted service in private and public life; one of our own people tolling with us to make Vermont bigger and better and foremost in the march of progress, and such a citizen is Frank E. Howe. There are others. We should be unfortunate, indeed, if there were none. But Frank E. Howe understands Vermont and Vermonters. He has toiled with us, knows thoroughly the needs of the state, is in sympathy with the people and has only one desire, to help Vermont do her full part, and to this cause he will devote his time and effort. He is well fitted to take up the duties of governor and carry out successfully the splendid work Gov. Graham is doing for Vermont—Island Pond Herald.

WASHINGTON

Every day sees war stamp pledge card owners making their purchases at the postoffice and elsewhere. Being so far below our town quota, we wish to urge upon all who make their purchases anywhere outside of town, that each person ask at the time of buying for credit to be given to Washington. In some cases this has not been done and so we have lost credit thereby. We need a report of every dollar pledged in our town, and even then fall short of having done our share per capita, as have most of our neighboring towns. If you go to a bank which does not report sales made to obtain toward drawing your money and go to a bank or postoffice which does. There are plenty of the latter. Above all, ask for and get Washington credit.

MONTPELIER

M. L. Wood Won First Point in Important Suit.

Marshall L. Wood won the first leg in the case of A. D. Lane vs. Mr. Wood and the Lane Manufacturing company, which is primarily a case against Mr. Wood, when Judge E. L. Waterman in court of chancery Wednesday afternoon gave a pro forma decree in favor of both defendants. Mr. Lane brought a suit to recover a portion of the salary which Mr. Wood had been paid by the Lane corporation between 1907 and 1917, as its president and general manager, and other money paid him, a total of \$76,500. It was set forth in the bill that at a meeting of the stockholders Mr. Lane asked that the corporation itself endeavor to regain the money, but the stockholders at their meeting declined to do so. Then Mr. Lane as a minority stockholder, brought action, citing the corporation into the case. W. N. Theriault wanted the corporation dismissed from the case, but later, by agreement, the motion was waived. H. C. Shurtleff, as attorney for Mr. Lane, argued that the Lane corporation would be cited into the case if dismissed and wanted the case to be settled on its merits, to which other attorneys agreed. W. B. C. Stickney contended that the plaintiff had failed to make out a case.

"This case came on to be heard upon motion to dismiss and demurrer of the defendant, the Lane Manufacturing Co. Motion to dismiss waived. Upon hearing upon demurrer, the demurrer is sustained pro forma and it is adjudged and decreed that the bill be dismissed as to the Lane Manufacturing Co., and the plaintiff may be allowed an appeal.

"Upon announcement of said decision and decree, the defendant Wood asked and was granted leave to demur orally on the ground that no fraud or misconduct on the part of the corporation is alleged in the bill and the same having been dismissed as to the corporation, the plaintiff has no equity as against this defendant Wood, which demurrer is sustained pro forma and it is ordered and decreed that the bill be dismissed as to defendant Wood with costs and that the plaintiff may have his appeal."

Gov. and Mrs. A. E. Sleeper of Lansing, Mich., arrived at the Pavilion on Wednesday afternoon while on their way through Vermont. They motored here from Bradford, where they have been attending the wedding of Miss Frances Clark, who has been a friend of the family since childhood and with whose father Gov. Sleeper was associated in Bradford.

Misses Lillian Wallace and Alice Ripley of Boston are stopping in Montpelier. They are stopping at the National Life building. Edward D. Field and Mrs. Grace Hawkins of this city were married at 9 o'clock this morning by Rev. Stanley F. Blomfield at the Bethany parsonage in the presence of Mrs. Marion Harriman, sister-in-law of the bride, and Fred A. Field, Jr., of Rutland. The bride was given in a traveling suit. Following the wedding they left for a wedding trip to be taken by automobile. The groom is superintendent of agencies in the National Life Insurance company, while the bride lived in Hanover, N. H., for many years until coming to Montpelier.

Dr. A. B. Bisbee has received advice that Elliot Bisbee, his nephew, who is in a training camp near Louisville, Ky., is critically ill with pneumonia. He had been at the camp for a short time. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, a native of Barre and son of Daniel Bisbee, now living in Watsfield. He enlisted in the Ohio National Guard while employed by the Goodrich Tire company. Adj. Gen. H. T. Johnson has allotted to Washington county five more men to go in the call for 153 men to go to Tufts college about Aug. 15, in addition to the 15 which the county was to furnish. These are by self-induction and at the end of the first day 13 of the 15 men had registered in this county, lacking but two who could register before July 22. Addison county, which had 16, has been relieved of five of these and these have been assigned to Washington county.

Gov. E. F. Graham this morning received another call for registrants from Vermont to go into general service. It is for 18 negroes, which is the number that were qualified for general service under the 1917 draft, two of whom have gone to Camp Devens, so that probably two that registered in Orange and Windham counties in the 1918 draft, if they can qualify, will be called to go in to make up the number. The number of negro registrants by counties is: Addison 1, Bennington 2, Chittenden 4, Orange 1, Rutland 3, Washington 3, Windham 3, Windsor 1, total 18, of which two have gone. These registrants also go to Camp Devens.

Later information received in the city Wednesday afternoon was that the Thomas Ward who was killed in Moretown instead of William, as first reported. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Stanley F. Blomfield officiating. He was born March 19, 1854, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. His sons in France are William A., who is in cavalry service and Edward, who is in member of Co. C, 103d Infantry. Joseph A. and Forrest live in Moretown and Clifford in Marshfield. He also leaves a brother, George, and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Ross, living in California; also a sister, Mrs. Fred H. Shontell of Moretown.

The district board has sent back to the Washington county local exemption board several questionnaires, in which there are some changes of status among the registrants. For instance, Alfred Barnard has been changed from 2C to 2E; Asa S. Picard, from 3K to 2C; Joseph R. Gasrow, 2C to 2E; Carl Dickey, 2E to 2A; E. J. Rullo, 2E to 2A; but most of the papers which were sent to the district board have come back to the local board without change in classification other than those the local board made.

The secretary of state and legislative reference librarians have received from Augustus S. Shearer copies of the report on the archives of the state of Vermont, which was made a part of the annual report of the American Historical association. The work was done by Mr. Shearer at the expense of the Carnegie foundation. It is a valuable report to the state. It has the most complete list of state officers that has ever been compiled, giving many commissions which failed to report any results of their efforts which were made under authorization of the legislature. The report also commends Rawson Myrick, Benjamin Gates and John M. Avery for their assistance to Mr. Shearer in his efforts, which were made in 1915. In the report are many references to deficiencies which exist in the different state offices.

Miss Grace Ellis has commenced work in the office of the state probation officer in place of Mary Donetti, recently resigned. Eugene Robarge in Montpelier city court this morning was given 20 days in

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at \$1.59 |

Several other lines not listed. You should buy several pairs of these Shoes at the above prices.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

the county jail for intoxication, as the result of an arrest last night.

Francis Keough, who was recently appointed secretary of the medical advisory board, will not accept the appointment, having accepted employment as stenographer with the Standard Oil company in Burlington, to which work he goes Sunday. Mr. Keough has been employed in the office of Theriault & Hunt.

464 AUTOS IN BARRE.

W. G. Reynolds Says Motorists Can Save \$11,600 Yearly By Care.

It's up to Barre motorists to save fully \$11,600 on their 1918 tire bill simply by being more cautious in the care of tires, and not scrap them until they have delivered their full quota of mileage. This statement was made by W. G. Reynolds of Reynolds & Son.

"On June 1 there were 464 automobiles registered in Barre, representing 2,320 tires. From close observation locally I can safely say that the average needless expenditure by motorists per tire is very close to \$5," said Mr. Reynolds. "This waste can be avoided by car owners running the following tire care rules: Never run on underinflated tires; see that your front wheels are properly aligned; make certain that both brakes take hold simultaneously; do not run in car tracks or ruts; do not allow your rims to get rusty; and examine your tires regularly for small cuts and bruises which should be repaired before they become larger with wear and cause serious damage."

"We owe it to ourselves and to our country during this time when all patriotic citizens are conserving necessities," continued Mr. Reynolds, "to constantly avoid unnecessary tire expense. And tires and cars are a necessity. Loss of your car for even a day or so quickly convinces you of its absolute necessity as a means of transportation. Then, why neglect and ignore your tires?"

"There's another important factor car owners must not overlook," declared Mr. Reynolds. "The scarcity of ships has greatly hampered tire manufacturers from getting rubber from the East Indian islands and South America. In fact, rubber importation has been cut down by the government to just half the amount brought into this country last year. The great demands of the government for cotton to be used for war supplies has curtailed the available supply of long staple cotton used in tire fabric. England has decided that she needs all of the Egyptian cotton."

"While there is no visible sign of a tire shortage we can never tell what the war will bring forth. As a precaution motorists should conserve their tires and buy wisely. We find that many of the tires consigned to the scrap heap are good for from 500 to 2,000 more miles. "Even with materials and labor constantly mounting in cost, very few people realize that tire prices to-day are nearly half again lower than in 1910," said Mr. Reynolds. "Then, a 34x4 Diamond sold for \$40.55, while now the price for the same sized tire is approximately \$34. And the Diamond of to-day is a better tire."

The Reynolds & Son company has been unusually successful in the local tire field. Striking proof of the popularity of Diamonds in Barre is evinced by a recent investigation or poll of tires taken in this city. More than double the number of Diamonds were in use on local cars than of any other brand of tire not sold to automobile manufacturers for original equipment—adv.

A Simple Wall Paper Cleaner.

The following suggestion appears in the August Woman's Home Companion: "Last spring in the house-cleaning season it occurred to me, in cleaning my wall paper, that rubber is the best eraser; so I tried one of the red rubber sponges such as may be had for a dime at any five and ten-cent store. It worked like magic, and in addition to leaving no streaks or sticky rolls on the paper, it requires no kneading and is always ready for use; the dry sponge crumbs can be taken up quickly with the vacuum cleaner or brushed up with a broom, and they will not stick to the floors or creep into rugs. The rubber sponge also cleans flat-painted walls and varnished woodwork, and removes the smoke, dust and bloom from polished dark wood mantels or furniture. It is also fine for cleaning picture frames, chandeliers, and other gilt or lacquered articles."

ROOSEVELT GETS MUCH SYMPATHY AT CONVENTION

(Continued from first page.)

menia must be free, the Jews given Palestine and the Syrian Christians be protected, with the Poles and other Slav races released from the menace of the German sword. "Unless we do all this," he declared, "we shall have failed in making the liberty of well-behaved civilized peoples secure, and we shall have shown that our announcement about making the world safe for democracy was an empty boast."

"These are the tasks set us as regards winning the war and ending the war," he continued. "Therefore, the men elected this fall should not only be absolutely loyal but possessed of broad vision, sound common sense, high character and unyielding resolution; for they must grapple with tremendous international questions. A timid man, a half-hearted pacifist or a foolish visionary may do as incalculable harm as the demagogue or conscienceless political trickster. And of course no disloyal man and woman of merely lukewarm loyalty should be chosen, no matter what the ticket on which he runs."

Looking forward to "the tasks of peace," Colonel Roosevelt said there must be universal obligatory military training. "Such training," he declared, "would instill into our people a fervent and intense Americanism which would forever free us from the menace of bolshevism and all its American variety from the frank homicidal march of the I. W. W. to the sinister anti-Americanism of the Germanized Socialist party."

The Health of Our Army.

Major-General William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the army, at a recent medical convention, said that except when sweeping casualty lists come in, the death rate in the army will be much lower than in civil life. He said there never was a cleaner army on earth, and denied emphatically rumors that immorality and drunkenness were rampant in the army. "The world has never seen a better army than America is putting into the field," he said, "and the standard is constantly rising. The reports that come to me constantly show that not only is the death rate decreasing as the health conditions improve, but that social diseases are being rapidly curbed, if not eliminated, and the chief obstacle we have to contend with in that line is with the new recruits. Parents may feel that their sons are subject to less temptation in this line in the army than at home."

General Gorgas said that the Rockefeller institute has developed an antitoxin for gas gangrene which is working wonders in overcoming the otherwise permanent effects of the poison.

"We expect to put back 75 or 80 per cent of the wounded into the trenches," he said. "We believe that not more than ten per cent of those wounded will be permanently disabled."—In Woman's World for August.

The Blessing in Disguise.

Girl—How much for a marriage license, please?

Registrar—Ten shillings.

Girl—I've only got five shillings with me.

Registrar—Then you're lucky.—London Opinion.

As Nature Provides.

She—Will you love me as much in December as you do in June, dear?

He—More, darling. There's one more day in December—Caswell's Saturday Journal.

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